The day at St. Vincent's Home for Boys, at No. 53 Warrenest, began at 4:30 in the morning with high mass, same by a full choir of the young children of the Home. A second mass followed at 6 o'clock, and a third at 6:30. At 7:30 a Christmas breakfast was given, followed by a distribution of clothing to the children. In the forence a concert was given by the younger boys under the direction of a teacher. The tables for the dinner were spread at 12 o'clock, with accommodations for 250 persons. At the head of the dining-room a Christmas tree, hung with presents, charmed the eyes of the little ones; above this on an arch were the words "A merry Christmas to all of you." A general invitation to be presents to all of you." A general invitation to mas to all of you." A general invitation to be present at the dinner had been extended by Father Drumgoole to the out-door poor. Fully 500 persons partock of the meal, which lasted the entire afterboou, leaving little to waste of the 1.100 pounds of meat and other bounting provisions supplied. The dinner this year was provided by members of St. Joseph's Union.

CHEFRING THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

The officer in charge of the Chambers Street Hospital said to THE TRIBUNE reporter who called yesterday that the patients had received everything in the way of turkey, cranberries, and other dishes peculiar to holiday time, that they had been able to eat. Full liberty had been given to everybody. Beyond this no special feature had marked the day.

At the New-York Hospital the day was celebrated by large additions to the ordinary bill of fare, con-Bisting of turkey and other poultry. The hearts of the many children at present inmates in the institu-tion were gladdened by the gift of a large Christtion were gladdened by the gitt of a large Christ-mas tree, which was placed in their ward. A great many lovs and other articles to amuse the little ones had been sent by friends, and everything was done to make the sufferers happy. In accordance with the custom of previous years, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction made provision for the observance of the holiday in the various matintions mader their charge.

made provision for the observance of the holiday in the various institutions under their charge. At the Infant Hospital, on Randal's Island, the dining-rooms were trimmed with Christmas greens, and at 12 o'clock the inmates were served with an

ample dinner.

The inmates of the Idiots' Asylum, on Randall's The inmates of the Idiots Asylum, on Randairs Island, about two hundred in namber, were treated to a dinner consisting of turkey, pies, cakes and other delicacies. After dinner those of the children capable of receiving instruction assembled in the school-room, in the centre of which a large Christmas tree stood, hanging full of toys and other gifts. The gifts, which were given by General Aspinwall and James Renwick, were distributed by the principal soil has essistant.

and James Renwick, were distributed by the principal and his assistant.

The day was also observed at the House of Refuge, on Eandall's Island, which is in charge of Superintendent Jones. The workshops and school-rooms were closed, and the hove and girls, nearly 800 in number, were allowed to spend the day in sport, the former in praving foot-ball and sledding in the yard, and the latter enjoying quieter anusements indoors. At 1 o'clock a bountiful dinner was served in the large dining halls of the institution. In the afternoon the girls assembled in the school-room, where they were given presents of bucks, work-boxes and other articles, and aimsed them believe and the visitors by singing hyans and songs.

room, where they were given presents of busing, work-boxes and other articles, and amused themselves and the visitors by singing hyanis and songs. Their neat attire and happy, intelligent faces made it difficult for the conserver to realize that they had found their way there through the police courts from the streets and homes of wretchedness and crime. The immates were zerved in the evening with plates of units, candles and fruits.

The day was similarly observed at the institutions on Ward's Island. A turkey offiner was served to the numbers of the City Asylum for the Insane, in charge of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, and at the annex in the institution. On Christmas Eve a concert was given in the theatre of the asylum by an orchestra composed of some of the unimates. A Christmas things are was proval at the Home partite Hospital, on Ward's Island, and gifts were presented to some of the young r tunnates by visitors from the effective gradion Dept. Impat.

dimer was also given at the raspital of the Language of the mont.

There was also Christmas cheer at the Female Lunatic Asylam, Workhouse, Pentientary, Almshouse and Chartir floopital on Blackwell's Island. The prisoners confined in the Tombs were treated to a bill of face that was all the more appreciable because of its infrequency. Those who are in the habit of visiting the prison on Sanday called in the habit of visiting the prison on Sanday called in the

Street Jack.

Ine Commissioners of Charities and Correction provided for the immales of licelevus Hospital 1,025 pounds of coultry and a correspondingly large number of oranges and apples. The bill of fare included chicken, turkey, cell ry, crumberies, potatoes and other vegetaines. Professors Wood, Yaie, Hamilton

other vegetables. Professors Wood, Yaie, Ham from and others sent their respective wards many articles such as pies of different kinds and ice cream. In the morning hours religious services were held according to the rites of different denominations. Mass was celebrated at 7 o'clock by Yather Colton, the choir from St. Stephan's Church assisting. Later in the day the Mr. Willing read the evening service of the Episconal Church. The wards were decrated with evergreeds.

Dr. John W. Kennion furnished L50 poisons, most of whom were old man, with a dinner yesterday at the Kooseveit Street Ferry. The tables were to be set in the open air, but owing to the bud weather the dinner was served in a neignboring resumrant. The dinner was served in a neignboring resumrant. The dinner was served in a neignboring resumrant. The dinner consisted of turkey vegetables, apple same, pre and codes, which the men took standing and on the sidewalks. The diners, although most of them were mirin oid from, had good appetites and used up all the supplies of the restaurant, the pie giving on tirst.

ENGLISH AND IRISH LAWS COMPARED.

roat first. To ag us at the Pourth, Seventh and Fourteenth Precince Stationhouses were given a Christinas dinner by the Earle Guild.

The following cases of sickness and destitution were reported yesterday by the police as having been discovered on Christmas Eve:

been discovered on Christmas Eve;
Malachi Falien, age tarry-aine, with no home,
was found sick and destruite in the street; taken to
the Chambers street Hospital.
Bridget Murphy, age lifty-bree, was found at No.
52 Spring-st, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.
Wofro Auselmo, age sixty, was sick and destruite
at No. 250 Mort-st., and was taken to Benevue Hos ohn Powers, age fifty-three, was sent from No.

3 Spring-it, to Bellevine Hospital.
William C. Arthur, age sixty two, homeless, fellood sprained his aukle at Lewis and Third-sts. He was taken to fiellevue Hospital.

Eliza McManus, with no home, was found sick and desirate in the street. She was sent to the Charity Hospital.

IN BROOKLYN AND THE SUBURBS.

Brooklyn enjoyed a quiet Christmas Day yesterday. Toward the close of the day the police stations began to receive sundry reveilers who had kept Christmas neither wisely nor well; but there was little disturbance on the streets, even in the busiest quarters. The poor and the outcasts in the various charitable institutions, and the prisoners in the Pen itentiary and Jail, were made to feel less forsaker and wre ened for one day, at least, by the enjoyment of a substantial feast. The little newsboys at the Poplar Street Home, with clean faces, though not always with whole garments, had their fill of Christmas provided by the managers. At the Home Friendless Women and Children, and the Old Ladies' Home, the in-mates enjoyed the orthodex Christmas dinner. At the Sheitering Arms, in Dean-st., the little ones enjoyed a very bountiful Christmas dinner, pro-yided, as usual, by Mrs. John A. Nichols, Sheriff At the Shellering bountiful Christian enjoyed a very bountiful Christian wided, as usual, by Mrs. John A. Nichols. Sherin Riley at the Raymond Street Jail provided a hearty dinner of ham, poultry and apples. The inmates of the county buildings, the hospitals and asylums the county buildings, the hospitals and asylums the county buildings are good dinner, much be were also made happy by a good diffier, factor of yound their customary fare. In many sanday-schools Christmas festivals were held, with appropriate addresses and the distribution from Christmas trees of gifts to both teachers and scholars, the occasion being made one of kindly interchange of courtestes. The various theatres did a good basiwith matines and evening performances, de-turn the state of the sidewalks.

Jersey City the stores and public buildings e closed during the day. The services in the count and Ruman Cathalia charakas, warn all

Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches were well attended. The churches were handsomely decorated, and the musical portion of the services was a special teature of the day. There was a choral celebration of the Holy Communion in St. Matthew's Episcopal Chapel, at Grove and Montgomery'sts., at midmight Christmas eve. High mass was celebrated at 10:30 a.m., in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, at Grand and Van Vorst-sts. The introduces of the Children's Home, the Old Ladies' Home, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum and other charitable institutions were provided with Christmas dinners at noon.

In Roboken the day was quietly observed. At the hurch of Our Lady of Grace, the services were

very claborate.
In Newark Christmas was more generally observed In Newark Christmas was more generally observed than in any former year. The business done by the shopkeneers was unprecedented, and on Christmas Eve the stocks of many of the principal dealers in heliday goods were exhausted. All classes and national ties engaged heartily in the festivities, and everybody seemed to be possessed of money to spare. Yesterday there were religious services with special musicial reatures, in all the courches, and these were attended by large congregations, especially in the ende i by large congregations, especially in the steatant Episcopal and Koman Cataolic Churches Protestant Episcopal and Roman Cathodic Churches. The girts to the charitable institutions were exceptionally large, and at all of these institutions the inmates were treated to Christmas festivals. The managers stated yesterday that they had never known a year when people were so munificent in their girts. During the day business was entirely suspended and people generally kept within doors. There was very little drankenness or disorder throughout the city, and there were few arrests. The theatres and other places of amusement were largely entropying.

largely patronized.

Christians was observed on Staten Island as an old-finitioned houldry, all business being suspended.

This gave the villages a Sunday-nac appearance.

Eighteenth-st., a dinaer for seventy-five immates the signer a number of gifts, principally of wearing hyparel, was distributed among the boys. These were presented by Theodore Roosevelt. After dinaer there were songs and recutations.

The day at St. Vincent's Home for Boys, at No. 53 Warren-st., began at 4:30 in the morning with high mass, sing by a fail choir of the young children of the Home. A second mass followed at 6 o'clock, and a third at 6:30. At 7:30 a Christmas breakfast was given, followed by a distribution of clothing to the children. In the forence in a concert was given by the younger boys under the direction of a teacher. The tables for the dinner were spread at 12 o'clock, with accommodations for 250 persons. At the head of the dining room a Christmas tree, hung with presents, charmed the eyes of the little ones; above this on an arch were the words "A merry Christ-

The number of visitors leaving the city by the Long Island Railroad Friday, to seend Christmas at different points in Queens and Suffolk Counties, was not nearly so great as on the day before Thanksgiving. The travel yesterday was also comparatively light. The day was generally observed by Long Islanders by family gatherings, the residents doing little visiting. In many of the churches special services were held, while in some the Christmas services will take place this morning. The sleighing being rather good, many sleighs passed through Jamaica, and the hotel-keepers along the road wore smiling faces, as they generally did a good business. When the snow had been removed, skating was enjoyed on the lakes and ponds. The matter of all the public institutions were provided with Christmas dinners.

GATHERING OF WELSH RESIDENTS.

OBSERVING OLD NATIONAL CUSTOMS-AN EISTEDD-FOD IN ASSOCIATION HALL-PRIZES AND AD-

DRESSES. The Welsh of this city passed Christmas Day in a way peculiarly their own. They met in large numbers at Association Hall and held an Eisteddfod or musical and literary festival, where Welsh was almost exclusively spoken and where the songs of Wales were sung.

The Eisteddfods date back to ancient days, when there were three classes of public instructors-poets, ousicians and theologians or philosophers. These three classes at certain times came together to exchange views and to cultivate their tastes in the different departments of asthetic culture. These meetings, which were called Eisteddfods, have never died out in Wales.

Yesterday's Eisteddfod consisted of an afternoon and an evening meeting, each lasting about two hours and a half. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. L. D. Bevan, of the Brick Church, was conductor, and R. Williams, jr., was chairman, while at the evening meeting Postmaster James, although only a Welshman by extraction, presided. Over 600 Weish residents of New-York, with their wives and children, all nearly dressed and with beaming faces, thronged the ball between 2:30 and 3. The platform was occupied by Dr. Bevan, Mr. Williams, the Rev. Dr. Humphries, of the Phirtrenth Street Welsh Chanel, the Rev. W. C. Reberts and W. B. Jones, adjudicators on essays: Professor Fhomas J. Davies, adjudicator on mater compositions; F. J. Davies, J. L. Davies and Evan Davies, adjudicators on mase; R. O. Jones, adjudicator on knitting; and Dr. Henry Tarry, adjudicator on writing desks.

Mr. Wil mans opened the meeting with the salutatory address in Welsh, which was followed by a few remarks in English by Dr. Bevan, who explained the significance of Welsh Eistedefoits, and spake of their excellent influence on the maiornal character. Dr. Bevan spoke in English because be had tost his flacacy in the Welsh tongue. He was, nowever, none the less applicated by his hearers.

The first adjudication was upon two Welsh poems all neatly dressed and with beaming faces, througed

The first adjudication was upon two Weish poems on the "Death of Leonidas," that being tree subject given out for composition. The prize, consisting of a sum of money, was amounced to be won by Brufan Pyr. None knew who Brufan Pyr was until the Rev. Dr. Humbarnes arose and claused the authorship of the poem. The authores, then made the founding almost trembee with their appliance. The second adjudication was on a transia.

the omiding almost tremble with their applause. The second adjadication was on a translation into Welsa of Washington's Farewell Address, the prize in this case being awarded to John F. Jones. The most interesting of the following adjindications were those on the chorus of little girls, and the soles, duess and quartets of adults. The little girls—none of them over ten years of aze—sang the Welsh song "Maer Flayldgs yn Marce" with much harmony, under the leaders dip of Owen Eliis Owen. Between each adjudication Dr. Bevan pleased the andience with his withy remarks on different subjects.

The evening meeting, at which Postmaster James occupied the chair, was as well attended as the one in the afternoon, and many a suricy Weishman and a smiting Weishwomm was made happy by receiving a prize for is or her efforts in art, literature and

ing a prize for is or her efforts in art, hierature and hand-kun stockings.

## ENGLISH AND IRISH LAWS COMPARED.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sin: The speech of Mr. Gladstone at Guidmail is not such as to give the friends of Ireland ground for hope that, in the coming session, the British Parliament will rise to the neight of the situation with egard to the Irish land question. Paramount as is the mportance of manualning order in the country, his one on this subject could hardly have been what it was, had be been aware that, by granting the just demands of Ireland, the root of the existing disorder night be destrayed at once and forever. Not withstandng the advance or public opinion in England during the past year or two, it is e car that the English are yet a long way off from un terstanding how matters stand between them and Ireland. It is no sname to the English of to-day that their fathers conquered Ireland; but it is shame to teem if they shrink from lacing the fact and acknowledging in full the responsibilities which it in volves. It is a clear debt of honor on the part of Eng and, as she has taken from Ireland the power to right her own wrongs, to see that those wrongs are righted No Englishman dreams of denying this. But they think that a law which is good enough for them should be good enough for the Irish, especially when the Land Act has made possible to the Irish tenant a redress which is not open to the English. But this is not a ren conable view of the matter. The land law in E gland whatever may be its demerits, has this title to respect that it is the growth of centuries in a tree country. In Ireland the law was brought into the country by force from without. In the case of England there is a necessary presumption that there must have been in the law a considerable suitability to the circumstances of the country. The autecedents of Ireland were so utterly

country. The actecedents of ireland were so utterly dissimilar that they raise the strongest possible presumption that a law which grew up to suit since widely different circumstances could not be suitable to the requirements of the people.

At the Norman conquest, when a powerful central government was established in England, the land was given to the leadal lords in trust as the representatives of the sovereign. The sovereign could not be everywhere, so be delegated his powers to the feudal lords. But when the Country have as puch acquiring with the of the soverign. The sovereign could not be every where, so he delegated his powers to the feaual lords. But when the Crown became so much occupied with the struggle to establish its authority over the lendal lords, it had not the power to secure in ir rights to the tenants. The towns were compact and united, and the Crown die help them to win their liberties. But the free tenant, it the intency of the central power, could not haid his

The towns were compact and united, and the Crown did neighthem to win their liberties. But the free tenant, in the intency of the central power, could not haid his own. He found that he had no calcie but to come to terms with his great neighbor, no master at what cost. It is clear that the pedigree of the English law of land tenure is not of the most repulsiole sort.

And, from a practical point of view, are there not unnistakable symptoms that the system is breaking down! These symptoms arrest the attention less than they would otherwise because of the much more striking phenomens in Ireland. But what is the meaning of the abatements of rent which are now so uniformly granted, where required, by good landlords! They may great too much or too! It it, but the principle is one of simple equity. And if equity requires that the landlord should make an abatiment according to circumstances. Justice requires that it should be a right for the tenant to claim, and not a mere crace extended to him. In that case the management of the matter must be left to persons ex-officio impartial and responsible to the State. That is to say, even in England, the rents of agricultural land should be regulated by variation and not by contract.

Lewis Le Hardy Sharker.

Bury St. Edmunds, Nov. 16, 1880.

ATROPHINE IN CATARACT.-According to L'Union Medice le, atrophine may be useful at the out-set of cutaract, before the necessity for operation is indicated. If it be employed, note must be taken of two conditions: If the opacities be central and well limited, the dilation of the papil allowing the entrance of a large

LESSONS OF THE FEAST.

GIVING PRAISE IN THE CHURCHES, PLACES OF WORSHIP WELL FILL D-ALTARS AND CHANCELS BRIGHT WITH EVERGREENS, FLOW-ERS AND MANY LIGHTS-OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY NOT CONFINED TO EPISCOPAL AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Religious services commemorating the birth of Christ were held yesterday in many churches in this city, even among those denominations which seem to attach small importance to the observance of feasts and fasts. The decorations were the singing was fine, and contributions were liberal. Collyer preached at All Souls' Church, and the Rev. E. B. Coe filled the pulpit of Dr. Ormiston's church, where a union service was beld. The Rev. Dr. Dix preached at Old Trinity, Dr. Potter at Grace Courch, the Rev. Father Haipin at the Cathedral, and the Rev. Dr. McGlynn at St. Stephen's.

GUIDED BY THE STARS.

The Rev. Dr. Potter at Grace Church (Episcopa).) At Grace Church, the regular service took place at 11 a. m. The interior of the church was deco. rated tastefully. The capital of every pillar was hid by greens, and large wreaths surrounded the pillars in the middle and at the base. The delicate marble tracery of the altar was intertwined with ivy and holly leaves The services were impressive, and the music was fine-The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter preached the sermon, and spoke in part as follows:

Nearly 2,000 years ago, in one of those levely starlit nights so common in Eastern lands, a few humble shepherds were watching their herds and looking toward the city of Jerusalem. In the distance they beheld the little village of Bethlenem. While-watching their flocks and thinking of the prophecies which heralded the coming of Him who was to deliver Israel, the heavens opened, angels appeared to them announcing the birth of Jesus. Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling ciothes, lying in a manger." They followed the guiding-star. and found the bane in the extemporized abode of poverly, lowliness and misery. As they gazed upon that erly, lowliness and misery. As they gazed upon that babe in the manger, they not only saw the child, but also the Divine child, and beheld in their mind the glories of an upper world, whence He had come. In the pieture of the Divine child lying in the stall, we behold the Divine pity and condescension in the airiance of the Moss. High with ignorance, poverty and but man misery. This made it possible for the meanest to be a king and a priest to God. We stand to-day on this Christmas festival at the side of that manger, lost in the contemplation of the childhood of royally, venerating the guidelessness and the Divine innocence of the child. Such thoughts are necessary in the life of bustle, cumping and activity which we lead, and for this purpose the Master sets the child among us and bids us to become like it.

the Master sets the child among us and bids us to become like it.

There is a half-forgotten legend of the Middle Ages which teils of a party of crusaders lost among the forests which the the sides of the mountains of Lebanon. They suddenly eatch the voice of a child in the bushes near by. They divide the brambles and thickets which separate them from the child, and anxiously inquire the way to the hely city. Jerusalem is in the far distance, many miles from where they are, but the child offers to lead the way. They follow, and soon behold the wals and stately towers of the city of their destination. "But how could you find the way in darkness and for such a distance," they inquire of fier little girdle. "I am a shepherd," repaid the child, "and my father taught me to find the way by following the sairs."

This, bretiren, is our date, and the sprit in which we must steer our way among the brambles and thoras of this world. Let us then pray for the child's innocence, joy inteess and enthing love, which is our safeguard here and the watenworld of the Kinzdom of Ged.

JOY THAT IS NOT EXCLUSIVE.

The Rev. Robert Collyer at All Souls' Church (Unitarian). The Christmas services at All Souls' Church were celebrated jointly with the congregation and pastor of the Church of the Messiah. The Rev. Dr. Bellows conducted the first part of the service, and the Rev. Robert Collyer preached the sermon. The church was decorated with evergreens, laurels and wreaths of flowers, and the music included many sweetly-sung anthems and carois. Mr. Collyer chose as his text, "And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for behold I bring you good titings of great joy, which shall be to all per

The day after Christmas is apt to bring up the question of what is the use keeping the holiday as wa do, either for the children's sake or our own t. Here we are the good man of the house some times sadly out of pocket, the children with a touch of the headache, and the chiers perhaps with a touch of heartache, which none of us had while the day was yet unborn. I note the inci without comment here, that the wholesome and wholehearted never carry a touch of revolt against Carristm's; by the time the kindly clamor begins to rise again as to what can make the day indiant, they are about as becoless and foolish as they were and a ready to submit to the old illusions. They may try to recall the triquent arguments, but only to flad that the whole matter has shpred somehow our of the mind, so it is the old story. We take heart of grace, and let them have their way for just once more, as we say, while the bostom truth is, we are have the fact without comment here, that the wholesome and

th the yule og, to have waite ashes just through with the yule-og, to have white asses just a little warm somewhere underneath—not as this at all, but as a fire still and forever kindling into shople human joy, and then burning forever to a dwiner jurpose as it reaches from earts to heaven. This is our carot: where can you find those who can sing it?

THE ORIGIN AND LESSONS OF THE FEAST The Rev. E. B. Coe at Dr. Ormiston's Church (Collegiate Re-

The members of the Collegiate Reformed Church celebrated the day by a union service held at Dr. Ormiston's church in Fifth-ave, and Twenty-ninth-The pulpit was decorated with wreaths and festoons of greens, and was occupied by the Rev. Drs. Ormiston, T. W. Chambers, of the Middle Collegiate Church, Thomas E. Vermilye, and the Rev. E. B. Coe, of the Forty-eighth Street Church. The sermon was de-livered by the Rev. Edward B. Cos, from the text, When they saw the star they rejoiced with exceeding. great joy." After speaking of the uncertainty of the exact date of

the Saviour's birth, he continued, in part, as follows: It was the custom among the ancient Romans to set apart certain days in December for the celebration of Saturn, the God of Time, and Ops. the devinity of Wealth and Plenty. Gradually the Saturnalia became a festival to the heavens and the earth, like the Feast of Taber pacies among the Jews. It was a season of rejoicing all were equal, with no distinction of master and slave and the laws were not enforced. Even children were allowed their share in the universal rejoicing. It is easy to see that these celebrations must have led to disorder and vice, with such unlimited freedom. To-Christian Church did not abolish this festival, but hanged its meaning, and infused into it a new spirit The mind was not turned to mythical delties, but to the Lord of Hosts. The Harvest Home was converted into Christmas. It was celebrated in realistic dramas and pantomimes, the midnight air resounded with carols, the halls of the old fendal castles and the homes of the poor grew bright with mistletoe and holly, and the yule log glowed upon the hearth. Through many vicissi tudes the central truth of this festival still remained, and thus it is that the Cource made a festival for all ages. But this is only one thing which it has done. We are orn and grow old, suffer and rejoice, and succeeding generations struggle with the problems of existence and destiny, and yet the world has much changed in nineteen centuries, since the star of Bethlehem shed its light over Judea. Every experience in life has gained a new meaning and a new existence. Then all education was

of God and helis of heaven, who shall call His people poor I
Consider how all intellectual life has been emobled by that event which we cell braic to-day. It is to God that all stady leans; to Him from whom all things proceed; in whom ril exist. The ancients sought for it in vain, for their philosophies could not solve the problem. The mind that hungers for knowledge must look to Him who is the bright consummat. However, the foundation of all knowledge. Last of all Caristianity has introduced sacrediness into the feeling with which men regard each other, either as chizens of one country, or as members of the universal brotherhood; and has conferred the blessing not also no midividual men and harlous, but is binding together the whole famility of nations into closer and more friendly union.

THE INHOSPITALITY OF UNBELIEF. The Rev. Father Halpin at St. Patrick's Cathodral (Roman Catholic)

A hundred lights burned brightly yesterday on the altar of St. Parrick's Cathedral in Fifth-ave. The floral decorations were tasteful but simple. There was a clumn of flowers on each side of the altar. On the first step of the altar were cut flowers arranged in basket-shaped devices; violets, carnations and tuberoses were in protusion, and handsome bouquets were seen on the side a tars. A beautiful floral basket stood in front of the tabernacle, and on each side were vases of lilies and violets. The mass at 10:30 called out a great throng, who besteged the doors of the cathedral long before the appointed hour. Cardinal McCloskey said the mass, a-stated by Vicar-General Quinn. The Deac na of Honor were the Rev. Fathers McQuirk and Donovan. The Rev. Thomas Quan was Deacon of the Mass, and the Rev. J. Fiannelly Sub-Deacon. Archbishop Corrigan was in the sanctuary. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Patrick Halpin, a Jesuit Father, of Fordham. His text was John L. 2: "He came unto His

own, and His own received Him not." You have no doubt, said the preacher, that in the great beart of the Church to-day are feelings of joy and exultation. This day is commemorative of the advent of the Child who was to be the Redeemer of the human race. But in the glad memories of the Caurch there lingers an afterthought that is saddening enough to depress our exuitation and diminish our gladness. Eighteen hundred years ago, in spite of the fulfilment of an event of prophecy and of the heavens telling the glory of the new-come King, Christ was born and remained unadored except by a bles-ed few. And despite the voices and events of 1,800 years, testifying beyond doubt that the Child born then was the Son of God and the Eternai God Himself, how few He fluds to worship Him to-day in spirit and in trutic. Therefore the Caurch is obliged to take up the lament of earliest Coristmas, that Christ is coming unto His own, and His own receive Him not.

Has Christmas any practical meaning to the impority Has Christimas any practical meaning to the imajority of the trace? Coming as a reminder of a life beyond, it finds men waslowing in sensitial pleasures, and with jealousy and barred in their hearts. Christimas finds in groping and satisfying the yearnings of our immertability with the fleeting manifolds of time and space. It is the smile tout lights every countenance to day significant of clearness of conscience, and does it tell to the world the white parity of our sonis? Is the general good-nature that prevails any thing more than the fashioning of our sentiments to the moment and the hour? Is Christimas any more to us than any of our seculiar solementles? If the birth of Carist did not bring with it strength and courage to live no to the life revealed to us, then we could understand how Christ could come to His own and they receive Him not. The fashi fless at our own doors, we go we san pondering over the inhospitality of men and women in repulsing the flade and Virgin from their doors; but we are bosing too early in our existence the unquestioning simplicity of childhood, and refuse to listen to the angels proclaiming beare on early, good will to men. We are too busy in keeping body and soul together, too intent on the things of this world, and we neglect the receiving of Carist with His teachings in our hearts.

He came unite His own and His own re-

He came unto His own and His own re-ceived him not. Who are His own? All the uni-verse, with everyining it contains, is outged to own Carest as Maser. Look over the nations of the world and see whether by their laws and the direction the reward of every just man. You will shine as a the measureless expanse of Christ's giery forever.

THE INCARNATION OF THE WORD.

The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, at St. Stephen's (Ruman Cat A skining star of gas jets hung suspended over the high aitur of St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighta-st., yesterday. The chancel was brillaltars, and the candelabra fixed in the wall were feseaves. Brilliant flowers were displayed upon the alters in crosses and peramids. To the left of the high altar sefore the Christ eruc fled by the infant Jesus on a bed by straw pillars. The rating in front was hung with exergreens. The upright can ilesticks on each side of the high altar were ornamented with loops of green leaves. high aftar were ornamented with loops of green reaves. Green arches surmounted the cuttained entrances, F. stoom of evergreen stretched from point to point. The Gothic pinnacies on each side were strinounted by clusters of delicate language beaves, from which gleamed the bright red of hony-berries. Five white doves, with outstretched wings, hovered above. The niches were outlined in Christmas greens, relieved by flowers. Above was a large star, the centre of white flowers, and line burder of red, while the white was one reled by a line of green. The frames of the sacred pictures were enveloped with wreatns. The chancet and aliar were normally ignited, and the whole formed a beautiful sight witnessed throughout the day by great through of worshippers.

in his Christmas sermon, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn spoke In his Christimas sermon, the Rev. Dr. McGignn spoke from the text: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." He referred to the question forever haunting men, "Woence come we and whither do we go!" and pointed for a soution to the Word of God, water existed before material things were, and and no beginning—for the Word was God. The teachings of the Word were made plain to men in the Caristian Cateenism, even to children before they could read or write; but samitar tenths are sometimes despised. The Word was embedded in the Son of God, who was mearnated in human form, and the law of truth and eigher aspirations were written on every heart.

He who denies God, said the preacher, is a fool and crimmal, for he is simming against the light. We should not follow our own concetts, but humbly try to imitate the model of charny, sanctity and self-devotion that has been set before us. It is not impossible to attain the light, since the dignity of human nature has been raised by its incarnation in one of our own flesh. It is because we follow in His footsteps and strive to emulate His sweet line, and obey the teachings of sacred parables, that we rejoice to-day over an anniversary marking the birth of a new humanity. If we feel no cause for rejoicing, then we need the Saviour again; but the throngs around this altar are evidences of Christian faith. The Saviour came bringing occurines, not to set aside the higoest eachings of reason, but to confirm trates of high reason and to strengthen the will and sive courage for self-sacrifice and doing right. There should be no replained, for the reward is in our own consciences and the future comming of Christ. These truths sanctify our nature and we of His. If we make a little sacrifice and give of our substance to the orphans and the sick in hospitals, we are presenting an offering to the infant Saviour.

DANGERS OF IDLE OPTIMISM.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix at Old Trinity. The service at old Trinity at 11 a. m. was attended by a very large concourse of people, many of whom, not finding seats in the pews, stood in the aisles. The interior of the church was beautiful with tvy, holly, fir trees and hot-house plants. At the foot of each of the statued glass windows stood an enormous fir, while the upper portions were festoened with evergreens. The purpit and the choir pews were also well decorated. The erinon was preached by the Rev. Morgan Dix, who dispensed with a text. In substance he spoke as follows: To-morrow there will be time enough for me to dwell upon the profound creed of Christmas time. To-day th nours are devoted to hearth and nome, to the rennion of friends and to the joys and sports of children. Let us rejoice and be glad; yet do we this in a spirit of religion rejoice and be glad; yet do we this in a spirit of religion and revelation, so as to teace a the little ones what these things mean and to impress upon their minds the great traths which lead to eternal life. And in so doing let up gather together in church and home, and praise the Lord. It has not always been thus, and may not always be. Religion in these days is hatchil to the irreligious, to the profane, to the followers of Satan. We must remember the thue when what we are now doing would nave cost us our lives; when men had to note away and assemble in secret to sing praises to their God. May not that time come again, and may not the Lord's own again be exposed to the santis of their enemies? None of us should give way to dde optimism. The ungoally hate the Church with a bitter hate, and

I therated spirit has entered upon a larger life and a more noble existence.

Foverty and labor, too, have cained a new meaning and sucreciness iron the life of Carlat. Is not this the took the life when men regarded as a curse and made at the took the life when men regarded as a curse and made at the took the life when men regarded as a curse and made at the took the life when men regarded as a curse and made at the took the life when men regarded as a curse and made at the took the life when men regarded as a curse and made at the took the life when men regarded as a curse and made at the proof and haur by. There are two rooms rejection the proof and haur by. There are two rooms that there were other treasures became the laborate had a life to them. They are the heart and the home. It is your heart endowed the graces of the Help Santi; the your heart endowate the graces of the Help Santi; the your heart endowate the graces of the Help Santi; the your heart endowate the graces of the Help Santi; the your heart endowate the graces of the Help Santi; the your heart endowate the graces of the Help Santi; the your heart endowate the graces of the Help Santi; the your heart endowate the graces of the Help Santi; the your heart endowate the graces of the Help Santi; the your heart endowate the graces of the Help Santi; the your heart endowate the graces of the Help Santi; the your heart and the proof and haur by. There are two rooms rejection the proof and haur by. There are two rooms rejection the proof and haur by. There are two rooms rejection the proof and haur by. There are two rooms rejection the proof and haur by. There are two rooms rejection the proof and haur by. There are two rooms rejection the proof and haur by. There are two rooms rejection the proof and haur by. There are two rooms rejection the proof and haur by. There are two rooms rejection the proof and haur by. There are two rooms rejection the proof and haur by. There are two rooms rejection the proof in the proof in the proof in the proof in th

SERVICES AT OTHER CHURCHES.

At St. Francis Xavier's Church (Roman Catholic), in West Sixteento st., this was the lose Christmas that the old building will see. The interior was beautiful with flowers and overgreens. The singing was fine. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Frisby, who drew the inspiration of his lesson from the

Several services were hold at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-st., yesterday. An arch of fir and lauset extended stong the front of the chancel; the altar was decorated with wreaths and crosses of roses, and the pulpit and lectern were adorned by festoonings of evergreeus relieved by white reses. The sermon was preached

greens relieved by white reses. The aermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Swape. A communion service was held directly after the regular services, in which about 400 communicants participated. Of yesterday on each side of the high "thr and in each corner of the chancel of St. Ann's Church (Roman Catholice in East Twellth-St. Over the side smars were large stars of everyreens, while errors festoons decorated the aiters and candle-sticks and pedes as of the two statues in front. At the foot of the status of Christ was a large cross of white dowers set in red, while beneath the Virgin's image was a floral star. Beneat flowers also appeared upon the alters. A Christian's sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Hunt.

There was a large attendance at the Anthon Memorial

Father Hunt.

There was a large attendance at the Anthon Memorial Courch (Protesiant Episcopal) yesterday morning. The sermon was preached by the rector, the Rev. Dr. R. H. ber Newton. The musical service included soles by Mrs. Brower, J. R. Nilsen and Margave Coxe. The choir was under the direction of R. H. Warren, and Miss Mand Morgan played on the harp. There was also a string matrice.

string quartet. St. Patrick's Church (the old Roman Catholic Cathedral),

a string quarriet.

St. Pathick's Church (the old Roman Catholic Cathedral), at Mott and Prince-sts. was confortably filled at the morning service. The altar and sanctuary were decorated with flowers, but very little attempt had been made to decorate the body of the church. The sermon was preached by Father Hogan, the pastor. Father Eigern acted as celebrast, Father Counce as descon and Father Foye as sub-deacon.

There were two services at St. Thomas's Church (Protestant Episcopal), at Fitch-ave, and Fifty-third-st, vesterably a sumrase service at 7,30 a.m., at which Christmas hymas and carois were sing by the Sunday-school choor, and the regular morning service at 11 o'choes. The church was instefucy trainmed with evergreens, which were in strong contrast with the rich colors of the ormanization of the edifice. At each side of the chancel was a large evergreen tree, and on the front of the salieries were heavy masses of green foliane which nearly conscaled the supporting arches. As the back of each recess formed by the galieries there was placed on the wait a large wreath of hodly, and noid the dark glossy leaves gleamed the red berries. The realing desk and the fronts of the choir galieries were training desk and the founds of the choir galieries were training desk and the caurch. The moste was beautiful. The sermon was onlined when he records for the choir galieries were training the characteristics were trained by an anothetice that completely flued the caurch. The moste was beautiful. The sermon was onlined when the contract of the co testions and oathers of the completely fixed the caurch. The music was beautiful. The sermon was delivered by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Wilsiam F. Morran, and the theme was the universal collaboration of the birth of Christ, a day made sacred to peace and harmony.

OUTLOOK FOR THE ICE CROP.

AN ABUNDANT HARVEST IN MAINE. MULLION AND A HALF TONS TO BE CUT ON THE

PENORSCOT AND KENNERS C-MAGNITUDE OF THE AMERICAN ICE TRADE-FOREIGN COMPETITION NOT FEARED.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL COLLESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Maine had good dick this past season, and sold fully a their charters if such refusal is persisted in, he succumus million tons of their product, brinking into the State becomes a member of the Clearing House, and pays ris about a million and a haif of dollars, perhaps more, balances either in gold or greenbacks. Why not in siver They are again making preparations for housing an enormous quantity of ice. The prospect is that 1,500,000 tons will be cut and stored the present winter. The work in the vanils of the Bank of America. These doubtehas already begun noth on the Kennebec and the Penobscot, on ten inches of the fluest see that ever brought for half-eagles, and experience shows they are the coin comfort to swellering humanity in the torrid days of

warm weather in the West, as they call it here, that is are issued to represent the gold, and with these their exchanges are settled. The plan is admirable, each certifiter, called out the icemen here, and they cut about 100,000 tons for shipment, which, during the summer, they disposed of at large profits. There is little prospect they disposed of at large profits. There is little pressect at present of making the hands one cause of ust senson, because the reports from the Hudson are not encourage banks, are and would be as good a medium to settle hading to the Maine termen, but every firm in the business | ances he ween each other as those based upon doubleon the Penobscot will increase last year's cut, and severagies, for both are lawful tenders. Means would soon eral new firms have been started to cut for exportation. be found by the banks for their distribution. The cal-The Penobecot River Company, the Arctic Company, pasity of our people to absorb silver dollars is wondsr-Sargeot & Sons, Frost & Lord, and Smith, Woodbury and Under all the impediments made by our banks for & Solis, Frost & Lista, States, Western 12,000 tons;
& Co. will each cut over 12,000 tons;
Date. Wiswell & Co., Barstow & Co.,
and the Katabatin Commany will store 10,000 tons each;
E. H. & H. Rollins and W. C. Priman, 8,000 tons each;
E. H. & H. Rollins and W. C. Priman, 8,000 tons each; and William Engel and A. H. B. beock, 3,000 tons each. dueting that which lies in bank vanits as a reserve. These firms are all young and ruinnstastic, and will cut their quotas this winter, regardless of what is done on | tinuance of the columns of the silver dollar is remarkthe Kennebec. They will take the ice out of the river in able : "Its use is confined aranny to payments for

depend on the advices they receive from and they collected every idle workman they could find to the neighborhood of Bath, and cut and stored for shipdipyard was raided for sawdost to pack the ice with to an extent never known before. Marsh hay, used for the same purpose, rose from \$5 a ton in value to \$10. And o many were called off from the cutting of fuel in the woods that several localities have suffered since on secount of the high price of cordwood. This year, the icemen are disposed to be more conservative. The only large concern that will cut as much as asual is the Philadelphia Knickerbecker, which depends on Maine as a source of supply. It stored 200,000 tons a year ago, and will cut as much this year, if not more. They ent every year in a good many places along the Kennebec River, and they also have ponds at North Boothbay, down near the coast, where they cut for current use during the winter. At those ponds they take the blocks out of the water and shoot them directly down an inclined plane to the ships that he there loading. The New-York Knickerbocker, which came up to Maine last year and bought several houses at Richmond with the ice in them, to exe out the short supply on the Hudson, will do some cutting, but the extent of it depends on the weather in New-York State. A few days ago they sent orders to Richmond, a few miles above Bath, not to do anything at present, but to wait until later in the season. B. W. & H. F. Morse, of Bath, cut largely a year ago and will do the same this winter. Their business is targely with the Gulf States and is independent to that extent of the weather in New-York. They handled during the summer 260,000 tons of ice. The Arctic Company will probably repeat its cut of 34,000 tons. This concern also does a large business with the South and the West Indies. At Bowdoinham, there are six or seven small companies, which will store 50,000 tors in all.

It costs to cut uce on these two rivers from 14 to 22 cents a ton; 50 cents to load it on vessels, and about \$1 50 to freight it to market. The freights vary a great deal, however, according to the supply of shipping. In the early part of the summer, the Arctic and other companies were obliged to telegraph to Europe frequently to charter ships for this trade, many vessels coming across the Atlantic in ballast to take cargoes to New-York City and the South. Ice was selling at from 50 to 75 cents a ton, laden on board the vessels on the Kennebec, but the freights were as high as \$3 a ton, sometimes \$4. Later in the season, as ice rose in value, the supply of shipping was larger, and freights dropped from \$4 to \$3 25, \$3, \$2 50, and finally to \$1 a ton, the price of fee going up, however, reciprocally and rapidly, and ending a month or two ago at \$6 a ton. The first lot, which was sold as high as \$5, was sent to New York by the Arctic Company. The New-York buyers of the first two cargoes of 1,000 tons each at that price unfortunately \$1,500 on each cargo, on account of a fluctuation in values which took place before the vessels arrived in port; but that was an exceptional experience. Nearly all who dealt in the commodity the last part of the all who dealt in the commodity the last part of the season made a handsome thing out of it, and a few concerns that can be named made fortunes. They all sold out clean. Their profits stirred up the good people of Maine amuzingly, and this winter several firms who own vessels and sail them in general fraile on their own account are contemplating embarking in the ice business now as a new field of operation. A number of vessels are now building which expect to do a part of the freignting. Some of these are shool vessels of large capacity, which can run long distances up the rivers. Tais class of schooners is particularly adapted to the business and can usually commanding prices for freighting. This is a trade in which they meet with no competition from steamers, and such

high prices for freighting. This is a trade in which they meet with no competition from steamers, and such trades are, unfortunately for the depreted shipping of this country, few and far between now.

Maine is particularly ad-pred for carrying on the fee business on a large scale. Here is an untailing supply of fee and an abundance of the large vessels is quired for sending it to market. The ice now goes almost all over the world. Cargoes have been seent oven to the East Indies. The arrival of a few small ships from Norway last fall, when ice was reigning at \$6 a ton, with cargoes of the commodity, gave a momentary shock to the trade here. But the competition of Norway is not feared for the future. No ship can afford to go to Norway for Ice unless it is confident of sching out at \$5 or \$6 dollars in the United Staies. The prospect now is that exceptional prices will not be reaches at any time the meaning and a new existence. Then all education was amount of light into the eye will produce a marked improvement of vision. As regards the state of the refracting of the body and increasing provement of vision. As regards the state of the refracting of the body and increasing provement of vision. As regards the state of the refraction ower. Art even lent its aid to display the street of the medin, arroganne, besides disting the provided below. The part of the medin, arroganne, besides disting the provided with the first ower of the medin, arroganne, besides disting the provided with the provided with the first ower of the medin, arroganne, besides disting the provided with the first ower of the medin, arroganne, besides disting the provided with the provid

THE SILVER COINAGE.

A LETTER FROM JAMES B. COLGATE. CRITICI-M OF SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VIEWS ABOUT SHAVER-A DEMAND FOR FIRE COINAGE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS-THE PLACE OF SHAVER IN THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Where there is so much to praise in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, an attempt o criticise the views on silver therein set forth seems ungracious; but a fallacy runs through them all. Tag discontinuance of the comage of the standard slover delar is recommended, and for this two reasons are assigned. Citing from the second reason: " It is known to contain a quantity or silver of tess market value than the gold in gold coin." What is the market value of gold coin or a gold dotlar of 25.8 grams ! It has no marker value below its legal value. The law fixes its value. Every owner of gold bullion, sending it to our mint, receives without cost or reduction returns in gold one of teral weight and value, which is a lawful tender for all debts. It cannot fall below this price. It is evident that free coinage fixes its minimum value, but this cannot be called its increase value. Were Congress to apply to gold the same rules it applies to silver, and coin only two millions per month, it is evident, after the purchases for mining, there would be a large surplus to be disposed of. It is estimated that our native product for this year is thirry milions, and our importations fifty millions and upward, value? at the ratio of 16 to 1. With this outlook, at what price could the gold bullion be purchased for minting, and how could the balance be disposed of ! It is not questionable but that the market of gold buillon would be below that of

The writer does not take exception to the free coinage of gold, for commerce demands both silver and gold, but claims a free coinage of silver in standard silver dollars, thus putting both metals on an equality. This would restore and fix the minimum price of silver as heretofore. It then worked no evil. From 1835 to 1874-in which latter year Europe and this country abolished the free coinage of silver-the price of silver always ruied from 1 to 5 per cent above cold coin, proving that it was the scarcer and more valuable metal.

The first argument against free coinage is the absurd one: We will part with our gold. Supposing we do, will it hart a commercial nation to purchase some chesp silver f Is it not better for us to part with our gold for silver than for wines, silks, cigars, etc., which leave no returns? London is, or has been, the great market for silver and is now nearly bare of the article, fifty millions of gold can be more readily purchased in that market than ten millions of silver, for gold is plenty while sliver

It is said we have forty-seven millious in the Treasury of standard dollars. Supposing we have, what then I is not a dollar per head to our population, while we have about \$14 per head to paper, about 70 per cent of which ts a some. Since 1852, Europe and America have exported to Asia an average of over forty millions of silver per annuer, and if the requirements of Asia should be as they have been heretofore, for 100 millions per annum, there would be no sliver except by resorting to the fivefranc piece and our suver dollar. The report ailudes to the difficulty of e-rea amug the

silver dollar. How can the Secretary expect to circulate

silver dollars when more than holf the National bouss openly dely Coogress and refuse to receive them on deposit! This return is general. It is so with the banks of this city. Tuelr anned resolution to this effect is rank nullification. Citizens in a carge portion of our country baye never seen or used a silver dollar. Instead of a se BANGOR, Me., Dec. 18.-The icemen of vere reboke from the Secretary, and a torea to some becomes a member of the Clearing Honey, and pays bis doltars f. Recently there were stored-being paid from the Creasury-forty militous of dollars in nounle-earlies of all others for circumiton. The gold deposited in tha vanits of the Buk of America belongs to The business is new on the Penobacot. Hardly a block of the various banks of our eng. against of the various banks of our eng. against of the various banks of our eng. against which certificates of \$5,000 and \$10,000

Another reason assigned in the report for the Twenty-eightuwn, year-cuay. The candel was the vicinity of Bangor and Brewer, two miles below.

In a manual labor, and for market purposes and for change,"

On the Konneber, the leanen are bushy at work, but Take takes three uses away, and what usages for money change-are among the strong arguments for continuing

The r-port complains that the dellars return to the Treasury. Why simuld they not? The Secretary estimates the Treasury receipts for the next fiscal year at \$350,900,000. The people must pay their taxes in something; why not in sliver dollars as well as gold or

Alarmis's and the newspapers bave caught the cry that if we continue to com saver dollars we shall in the end have only a silver currency. Supposing this to so, what then? Admitting all the inconveniences of transportation attending such a currency, are there not some and many advantages! It should be kept in mand some and many advantages! It should be kept in mand that good is only a bankers', while silver is the people's currency. The former are in point of numbers an imaginificant fraction. Silver has been the currency of the world for forty centuries, and must centime to be so for centuries to come. It has ever been the unit of varie, for it is the only universal currency of the world. Gold is only recognized by about one-third of the world's inhabitants. The great gold nations are England, France, Germany and the United States, also some of the minor States of Europe. Russia, austria and Italy, bominarly silver, use paper. It cannot be denied that in these gold nations silver is an important factor, and with it purchases and sales are made to a much greaterer could be fall the na lone of Europe than for us to parenase their silver with our gold. Nations can trade and to without gold, but silver is an absolute necessity.

The late Mr. Bagehot, so long Editor of The London Economist, in answer to question (1.38), but for the English Commission, says that "silver the silver the s

conomist, in answer to question 1,389 ore the English Comentssion, says that ver is the norms, currency of the cueaper metal, and is suited to those s nail transac waich construite the bulk of the dealings of mans. The nations of Europe could not afford to allow u An absolute becoming the surplusable. The world's production of silver for 1852 was 440,000,000; it gradually rose to \$45,000,000 in 1852, and advanced to \$85,000,000 in 1877, and has receded to about \$70,000,000 for 1880. From 1852 to date the yearly average warper of silver to Asha from Europe and this country has been over \$40,000,000, and it is estimated that knows the second of the seco and this country consume in the aris, electracy dag wastage, etc., \$30,000,000, which is about the present

wastinge, ric., \$30,000,000, when is about the prosection of the world.

Are we not too much influenced by the financial testaines of England and the Contine of Seit-reliance and an attention to our own interest might be of service to its. It is not so much a question whether we are to trade with England and the Continent, but the burther rests with England and the Continent, but the burthen rests with them, and it is vital, how they are to continue to trade with as, Shall they or we die are the terms of Air and with a population of 50,000,000, and by the commencement of the next century it will probably also 90,000,000, we shall be able to insist upon our own

mendement of the next century it will independ a 90,000,000, we shall be able to insist upon our own views as to ceitage.

Since 1816, Enviand, in theory, has had only a gold currency. Germany and other European nations, especially those which now compose the Latle Union, preserved the salver equilibrium, and it his made Eughani practically by retailed. When this equilibrium was described in 1874, England for the first time experienced the evils of a single gold currency. From that date to this she has told a languabling trade, with a constant series of failures. The greatest manufacturing nation in the world presents the insane spectacle of endeavering to supply with fabrics 700,000,000 of people who pay only in silver, and then deprending the money her merchants receive in return. Is not this one of the causes of her commercial despondency, and should we not learn by her misortanes a great calamity would be inflected upon England, and, as a result, a greater one upon ourseives. It is to be hoped that the recommendation of the report will not be accepted by Concress, but that we shall have not only a free colonge of gold, but also of silver, with a proper great calamity would be inflowed it. It is to be hope a result, a greater one upon ourselves. It is to be hope that the recommendation of the report will not be a cepted by Congress, but that we shall have not only free coinage of gold, but also of silver, with a prove seignlorage attached to compensate for the coal of coingle of the coal of t

New York, Dec. 18, 1880.

CONSUMPTION OF SALICYLIC ACID. - Medica authorities appear now to agree in considering the daily consumption of one gramme of salteylic acid as being not only inoffensive but decidedly beneficial to health' This on the ground that the substance not only does not accumulate in the system, but, on the contrary, takes from the blood certain deleter ous matters-for instance, the excess of uric acid, so productive of gout, etc., which is thus eliminated through the kidneys in the course of a few hours. The conclusion is, therefore, that the general consumption of the safey lated soda water, containing 0.7 of a dram per quart, is a great means of containing 0.7 of a dram per quart, is a great means of remoting public health, especially to dangerously het hundes. It is even asserted that an individual fiving churates. It is even asserted that an instance so unce exclusively an sale plated thet would not also as unce of the sale yie acid per day as that which is prescribed to be taken for the prevention of certain epidemies and other attments, such as sont resumarizan, catarrhat af fections, etc.